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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1896.

THIRTY TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian troops have evacuated Makalle. == Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, the celebrated painter and president the Royal Academy, died in London. = Advices from Cuba are to the effect that Gomez has been wounded in the right leg.

DOMESTIC.-The Republican State tion will be held in Cooper Union, New-York, on March 24. Secretary of State Olney has re-ceived official word that all the Americans arrested in Johannesburg, except John Hays Hammond, have been released under parole, It is said that Foraker's friends in Ohio are intriguing with Republicans of other States against the Presidential candidacy of ex-Governer McKinley. === Two fishing schooners from Gloucester, Mass., and twenty-four men,

have been given up for CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The American Line steamship St. Paul ran aground at Long Branch in a fog yesterday morning; the passengers were brought to this city on an excursion boat; all that Captain Jamison will be able to convince efforts to release the vessel were unavailing; all critics that he does not deserve censure or more than \$1,000,000 in gold among the cargo | fault-finding; but the fact that the Campania still on board. === The Campania arrived in port, and the captain said that he had anchored for several hours owing to the fog. === The valuable large belonging to Mrs. Erastus Corning, of Albany, which disappeared from the dressmaking rooms of Mrs. Ellen Barrett, of No 19 Fact Thirty-first-st., were recovered. committee of the Aldermen gave a hearing in regard to the Heine memorial fountain. The wife of Max Freeman, the stage manager, was found dead in her room at the Hotel Pomeroy, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-st.; an overdose of morphine was the cause. — The Lexow committee on consolidation gave its final hearing in Brooklyn and adjourned to meet in Albany. - The Alumni Association of the College of the City of New-York held a dinner at the Hotel Savoy. — The Cycle Show at Madi-son Square Garden closed with a big day's at-

The stock market was strong. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 42%.

Gate money to the amount of about \$50,000, representing the admission fees of some 120,000 visitors, constitutes the most incontrovertible and satisfactory evidence of the astonishing success of the great Bicycle Show at Madison Square Garden, which came to a close last night. Popular as was the exhibition held a few weeks previously at Chicago, that in this city has surpassed even the most sanguine expectations, and the Cycle Board of Trade is now engaged in considering what to do with the thousands of dollars which it has taken at the doors of the two shows. It has been suggested that the Board might see its way to devoting the amount to the cause of the improvement of the roads throughout the country. Certain it is that no better use could possibly be found for the money, nor one more calculated to promote the interests of cycling.

While New-York has been growing by leaps and strides during the last twenty years, the municipal limits extending to-day as far as Yonkers, no effort has been made by the National Government to adapt the Federal buildings to the altered conditions of our city. week ago we called attention to the deplorable state of affairs at the Custom House, and today we publish an article describing the terribly congested condition of the Postoffice, which, designed to meet the requirements of a city that had Fifty-ninth-st. as its uttermost limit, is ridiculously inadequate for the needs of New-York of the present day. The delay of the Government in providing increased accommodation is all the more unreasonable, since our Postoffice is the centre of distribution for the entire country, close upon 500 tons of mail matter passing through the building on Park Row and Broadway and being stamped there every day of the year, while its financial importance is apparent from the fact that during the financial year just ended it has yielded a net revenue of some \$4,500,000-an amount amply sufficient to pay for the construction of a new and commodious building.

With Mr. Rhodes on the point of landing in England, and with Dr. Jameson and the officers of the South African Chartered Company on their way home, popular interest in the Transvaal question may be said to have shifted from Johannesburg and Pretoria to London, and, according to the cable dispatches of our correspondent in the British metropolis, much excitement prevails there concerning the measures | Every captain will be warned to carry prudence which the Government may see fit to adopt for and caution even to excess rather than to in- ly so far as they reported them at all, in this

Crown against those implicated in the ill-fated fillibustering expedition. As pointed out by "Ex-Attache" in an article which we publish to-day, the matter lies entirely in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, who, judging by his attitude in the past, may be expected to resist all the social and political pressure which is now being brought to bear upon him by the friends and associates of Mr. Rhodes, and to mete out to the latter-the creator of the British Empire in Africa-much the same kind of treatment as that to which was subjected a hundred years ago Warren Hastings, the founder of England's Empire in India.

To the Woman's Loyal Union of New-York and Brooklyn, an organization of patriotic Afro-American women, belongs the credit of having founded a unique and interesting library of works treating of the rise and development of the American negro. The collection, which will be found described elsewhere in our columns to-day, is of the most extensive character, and is to be still further enriched by valuable manuscripts and books now in the hands of colored bibliophiles as soon as ever a home can be found for it in one of the great public libraries of

Lord Leighton has survived his elevation to the peerage only a few weeks, and has passed away before he had had time to take possession of his seat in the House of Lords, to which by reason of the brilliant and varied character of his talents he would have proved a noteworthy accession. But it was as a painter that he achieved his greatest degree of celebrity, and while it may be questioned whether he is entitled to rank in history among the great masters of the brush, it is impossible to deny that his and sudden, it might have taken on the prodeath is a serious loss, not alone to his own country, but also to Art in every part of the world, more especially in the United States. For, having spent some time in America, he had to the contemplation of what all of them must learned to appreciate its manifold qualities and | consider a political bereavement. possibilities, and in his capacity of president of the Royal Academy he contributed more than any of his predecessors in the chair of Sir Joshua thing like the failure of the standing crops Reynolds to the friendly recognition abroad of Men would go groping and gasping and beat-American Art.

THE GROUNDING OF THE ST. PAUL. Captain Jamison, of the St. Paul, cannot be accused of any lack of affection for his native land. Seemingly he is so much attached to the soil of the United States that he has not patience enough to get to his destination by the roundabout and dilatory route of the Sandy Hook Channel, and consequently he succeeded in putting his magnificent vessel fast aground only a few hundred yards from the bluffs of Long Branch. It is not easy to avoid the inference ed in public life such ductility, such readiness of that Captain Jamison may be a little hasty and impetuous in his methods at times. Possibly if he had nandled his vessel as the Campania was handled, the St. Paul would have arrived at her North River pier in good season yesterday without the slightest damage or strain, he has never disguised from himself the fact and without any necessity of transferring her | that he was one of the chiefest and best. No passengers.

steamship as the St. Paul should have permitted himself to run the risks which Captain fired in many places. It is difficult, indeed, to have been in too great a hurry to complete his realizes the awfulness of the situation when he voyage. His ship was caught in a fog of exceptional densits. It was of the highest imporprudent and sagacious of captains should be carried out with the utmost care. Perhaps Capwhich will mitigate or overcome the unfavorable judgment which his fellow-countrymen may feel inclined to pass upon him when they read the accounts of the accident to the St. Paul which are published in the newspapers all over his whole official life. the United States this morning. It may be was caught in the same fog that settled down of service as Assemblyman he will have no more approbation. upon the St. Paul, and that the commander of the English vessel took no chances, but anchored the English steamship, and brought his what needs no augur or soothsayer to predict.

And this fact suggests the reflection that, remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship, and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and brought his remarkable as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and the english as the proposed meeting will be in the English steamship and the english as the proposed meeting will be in the English as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the proposed meeting will be in the english as the pro the English steamship and brought his passengers safely to port without peril, annoyance or alarm, makes the task of explanation for Captain Jamison somewhat formidable. The averto take the view at first blush that after the "No; I would not be Lieutenant-Governor." And operations were a subject of jest rather than of age reader and the average American are likely extensive and varied experiences of the ship | No. 1 would not be Lieutenant-Governor. And yet—and yet—there is one hope left. There is serious concern. Many of those to whom no captains who cross the Atlantic it ought not to the office of Governor, "Would you," says the religious or humane endeavor is a laughling be impossible to avoid the New-Jersey coast even in the thickest and worst of fogs. Great ocean steamships are well provided with appliances for ascertaining the depth of water as they draw near to the shore at any point. Why should any ship captain find it impracticable to learn by the use of the lead when he is approaching dangerously near the coast of New-Jersey?

Every American will hope earnestly that Cantain Jamison may be able to supply an explanation of his action which will silence all objectors and will relieve him from reproach. The responsibilities and anxieties of the man who has in charge the safety of hundreds of passengers, and of such wonderful structures as the foremost Atlantic steamships, are most exacting, overwhelming and even oppressive. It is not surprising that accidents occasionally happen even to the strongest and stanchest yessels; and it is a matter of congratulation that the passengers of the St. Paul had no more alarming an experience than that through which they actually passed. They were delayed only a few hours in reaching this port, and at no time were they in serious danger. They knew that their ship was as sound and well-knit and admirable a construction as the best skill of American shipyards could furnish. While they were on board the St. Paul, after the ship had touched bottom, they felt confident that both their lives and their possessions were secure. It is plain from all accounts that the discipline maintained on the St. Paul after the grounding was praiseworthy, and the company to which the ship belongs displayed characteristic enterprise and energy in sending a large-force of vessels to give the promptest possible aid and relief. Every consideration was shown to the wishes and preferences of the passengers; and the management of the company has distinguished itself by the ability with which the emergency was

met. Such an accident as this, by which no lives were lost, and not even a single person was intured, will not tend to lessen the popularity of ocean voyages. It is an assurance even to the most timid and apprehensive of the safety of crossing the Atlantic at all times and seasons in steamships of the type of the St. Paul, and other vessels of her size. While it is to be deeply regretted that any possible error of judgment on the part of any one should have brought about the grounding of the St. Paul, it is consolatory to reflect that such great progress has been made in the construction, the control, and the direction of great ocean steamships that losses of life on account of any danger or disaster to these marvellous products of ingenuity and skill are becoming more and more rare every year in proportion to the numbers of the vast armies of passengers. Yet the accident of the St. Paul will undoubtedly cause the redoubling of every conceivable precaution to avoid even minor mishaps to ocean steamships.

ing his vessel.

THE "HAM" FISH BOOM. Amid the calm delights derived from the diffu-

sion of the cheering reports that come to us from all points of the compass concerning the success of the Morton boom-such, for instance, as that brought back by Otto Irving Wise from the remore South, where he has lately been travelling and quite incidentally dropping hints from his large, capa 'ous mouth as to the political duties of his fellow-men, which hints have been immediately taken up and acted on, and are likely to result in a great accumulation of power to the Morton boom-as perhaps, also, to the Otto Irving Wise pull-amid all these encouragements there comes with great abruptness the announcement that Hamilton Fish, the present Speaker of the Assembly, will refuse a renomination to the Assembly. We call it abrupt. And yet, when one stops to consider, it is not so absolutely abrupt. For it leaves his constituents time to stop and consider. It is, to be sure, somewhat early for a member of the Assembly to refuse a renomination, which, considering all the possibilities of snap conventions, must be at least nine months off. But Speaker Fish is probably more considerate of the feelings of his constituents than any statesman who ever sat on a lonely height and drew pay for public service in an absolutely unselfish way. He desires to prepare them for the event-the untoward event-of his withdrawal from public life. So, at this long distance from the point of time when the catastrophe will occur, he gives fair notice to his constituents that he is to be no longer at their service. We speak of it as a catastrophe-it will be that anyway-but, unheralded portions of a calamity. Speaker Fish is entitled to the thanks of his constituents for having led them up by such remote and guarded processes In Putnam County the absence of Hamilton

Fish from the political arena would be some ing the air and saying, "Where are we now?" and "Is there any hope left for free institutions?" But all is not lest. To the thoughtful patriots who consider with what unselfishness and devotion Hamilton Fish has served them for so many years the suggestion that he cannot always be at their command; that some time they must forego his services and select his successor, comes, of course, with a sensation of pain; something, indeed, which can only be described adequately as a dull thud. He has been so able and so enterprising; so versatile, and withal, so successful. Seldom has a man exhibitresource, such willingness to adapt himself to circumstance, such submergence of self in the common weal, and, incidentally, the best good of the best citizens of Putnam County, of whem one knows better than himself that the loss of It appears mysterious and puzzling that Hamilton Fish from public life would be one the commander of so stately and superb a of those stirring events for which flags would rise upon the lips-"Ham" Fish has exhibited in an unusual degree that profound appreciation

Others would have waited, and let the blow he lets people know that after his present term | self an object of wellnigh universal interest and writer, says: "But, Mr. Fish, wouldn't you con- remarkable as a tribute to the organization sent to be Lieutenant-Governor?" And Hamil. whose servants they are. The record of the ton Fish, with the large-hearted sincerity which has characterized all his public service, says: persistent purveyor of political intelligence,

would you take the office of Governor?" Then ah, then! "Ham" Fish hesitates O hopeful hesitation!-between his desire for a quiet life and his unalterable determination to serve his people and his country to the but's end, and makes no answer. Let us not crowd him. Let us appreciate his reluctance, and try by some means-insidious, perhaps, but in the end commondable-to overcome his reluctance to continue in the public service. Let us remember that Governor Morton's reluctance in a similar direction was eventually overcome by the strennous efforts of probably the Biggest Four that ever made sacrifices for their country, and let us hope that somewhere in the near future some other Four-not, of course, so big, but big enough -will, as they say in the Bowery, "lay right down" on "Ham" Fish and compel from him his consent to be Governor of New-York.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM. Arthur Reed Kimball, the accomplished Editor of "The Waterbury (Conn.) American," does not take the gloomy view of American journalism held by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Gordon, of the Old ago from a visit to England he was quoted all over the country as bewailing the disgraceful inferiority of the American secular press compared with the British. Dr. Gordon's personal opinion is not, perhaps, as interesting to others as it is to himself, but it is undoubtedly shared by a great many Americans, who, in their dis gust at certain types of "guttersnipe" journalism in this country, seem to forget that there are any other types, which are more truly repre-

Like Dr. Gordon, Mr. Kimball has recently been visiting England, and while there made a close study of English journalism. The results of this study, which he gives in the last issue of "The Congregationalist," must be gratifying to all Americans; for he shows that the supposed superiority of English journalism is largely imaginary. There are three respects, he says, in which it is assumed that English newspapers are superior to American newspapers, First, their reports are more accurate and freer from partisanship; second, they are more free from unclean scandals; and, third, they have a better sense of proportion in recording news. As to the first point, Mr. Kimball found that English papers "edit" their news columns quite as much as do the most partisan American papers. The Conservative and Liberal journals constantly minimize and ignore the doings of their opponents in their news articles. When Lord Rose bery addressed a splendid meeting of 12,000 enthusiastic people in Albert Memorial Hall last summer the Conservative journals gave a report of it filled with remarks tending to show how small and unenthusiastic the audience was.

this evidence of partisanship; for Charles Dickens, who was certainly not prejudiced against much of the absolute fairness of English journalism that many have come to believe it. Mr. Kimball has, therefore, performed a service in bringing us face to face with the facts.

Then as to sensationalism, Mr. Kimball says: He who reads British newspapers thoroughly He who reads British newspapers thoroughly would be surprised to find in them, stated with great frankhers, many things which an American newspaper would suppress or only hint at. The proceedings in divorce trials, for example, are printed with a fulness which would not be found in an American newspaper of the better class save under exceptional circumstances. The difference is that no sensational headlines are put over these divorce proceedings to call attendifference is that he sensations to call attention to them. What is true of divorce trials was found to be equally true of other news classed as sensational. Facts brought out of the police courts were given with brutal frankness, but no attempt is made to draw attention to them by the headlines." the beadlines.

In regard to the sense of news perspective Mr. Kimball found that British journalism is comparative failure. The London journals hardly noticed the great international congress of temperance women held in London last summer, and some of the meagre reports of it which were given were distinctly flippant. At, the same time all these papers contained expanded accounts of the doings of the Court, and the movements of titled personages-of no intrinsic interest whatever. From this Mr. Kimball concludes that the British press is more narrow and provincial than the American press; and no American visitor in London who has tried to find some news of America in the London papers will be disposed to dispute his conclusion.

Mr. Kimball sums up the whole question by saying that so far as the matter of news editing goes, it is largely a difference of headlines. Put over a news article in a British newspaper an American headline, and put over a news 'article in an American newspaper a British 'headline," he says, "and the champion of British superfority would be greatly surprised to find how sensational, inaccurate and out of proportion is British journalism, and how unsensational, accurate and of true proportion is American journalism-speaking comparatively, of course, and not with reference to an ideal standard." As a matter of fact, while there are faults in the journalism of both countries which need to be corrected, there are alst. excellencies which are deserving of cordia praise. And in this country no less than in England journalism is tending constantly to reach a higher plane of intelligence, justice and

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Unless all the early indications are at fault, that will be a remarkable meeting which has been called for February 3 at Carnegie Music Hall to protest against the transfer of Commander Ballington Booth and his wife from New-York to some other post in the Salvation Army service. The arrangements have not long been under way, but already promises of cooperation from all parts of the country have been elicited, not a few of the most influential be set at half-mast and minute-guns would be men and women of this city have cordially, almost eagerly, signified their wish to help the Jamison presumably did run. He ought not to contemplate it with calmness. Mr. Fish himself demonstration in every possible way, eminent clergymen of all communions will be present in gives his constituents nine months' notice that | fail sympathy with the spirit of the meeting, his long period of self-sacrifice is at an end; that and boxes, it is said, may command a high tance that every precaution known to the most he will no longer immolate himself upon the premium. It will be an extraordinary tribute altar of his love of country. In giving this long | to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and one wholly deserved notice "Ham" Fish-if we may be permitted in by them. We do not think, however enthusitain Jamison may be able to make explanations this parting hour to include in familiarity, and astle the speakers and the audience may become, the terms of endearment which at such a time that they are in danger of putting too high an estimate upon the fidelity and discretion with which the commander and his wife have exerof his public relation which has characterized cised their large authority and their still larger influence. From the beginning of their work among us they have commended themselves to fall. "Ham" Fish prepares the public mind for all elements of the population, and have been it by gradual approaches. So nine months off an indispensable factor in making the work it-

its relations to the Booths, it will be still more Salvation Army is brief in point of time, and It seems only yesterday that its nature and matter were certain that it was doomed, not only to failure and extinction, but to the miserable fate of of making Christianity contemptible norant aspirations it had cheated. To-day it is recognized throughout the civilized world as an immense and beneficent force, whose material and spiritual resources have been controlled and expended with marvellous skill, and from whose past it is entirely reasonable, if not absolutely safe, to draw confident assurances of its steady growth and permanent utility. The chief significance, therefore, of the impressive demonstration which is about to be made is the verdlet which it will render in favor of an institution which only recently was an object of general suspicion or aversion.

The estimate which will thus be conspicuously put upon the Salvation Army we are ready to accept and ratify, as we are to join in every sultable tribute to the character and usefulness of Commander and Mrs. Booth. But it seems to us that there is reason to doubt both the propriety and the advantage of protesting in such a manner against their recall. The Salvation Army is on a strictly military basis. Implicit, unquestioning obedience to orders and rigid South Church, Boston. It may be remembered discipline are the essence of the organization that when Dr. Gordon returned a few months and, so far as it is possible to judge, the fundamental condition of its success. In the exercise of his undisputed authority, and of a sagacity which hitherto has not led him astray, the General has decided upon an important change of command. If under the pressure of opinion in and outside of the army-an opinion largely incited by personal respect and affection for Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and of necessity formed without knowledge of the reasons which have induced the General to issue an order of recall-he should surrender his judgment and reverse his decision, the consequences might be extremely unfortunate. He would in that case establish a precedent to which hereafter appeals would probably be taken on frivolous grounds, and would introduce an element of disorganization into a military system. From a comparatively narrow point of view, the transfer of the Booths seems to be an error justifying remonstrance. But it is by no means certain that the General has blundered, or, if he has, that a concession to a mass-meeting would not aggravate rather than prevent mischief.

Doubtless no threat is intended, or has even been thought of, by the organizers of this protest; but it will inevitably convey such a suggestion. For the impulse proceeded from the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army, and therefore the movement to keep the Booths in this country contains a menace of discontent and of material injury in case of their removal. The intervention of such an influence involves grave considerations of policy, but we should expect that the organization would lose more than it would save by yielding to it. A corre spondent of The Tribune has suggested that the present situation is favorable for a declaration They did, however, report the speeches correctof independence by the American branch of the

the purpose of vindicating the authority of the volve himself in the remotest chance of strand- respect setting a good example to some Ameri- Army. This is a proposal which may be worth can papers. No one ought to be surprised at deliberate examination, but we sincerely hope that nobody owing obedience to superior authority would wish to establish the work in this things English, has immortalized the bitter partisanship of English journalism in one of his Our own feeling is that this would be a penovels. But in these latter days we hear so culiarly unsuitable time for taking the first step toward a separation.

WHY CAMPOS FAILED.

Marshal Campos makes to secret of his sense of failure. In his official dispatches to the Spanish Government he says frankly that the Cubans have beaten him, and he explains how they did so. They outmanoeuvred him. Again and again he took strategic positions to head them off. Every time they managed to slip past him and pursue their way unchecked. So confusing were the movements of the rebes that the great Marshal was literally driven of the island by them, and compelled to return by sea from Santa Clara to Havana. He tells us, moreover, this very significant thing, that the people of the island are everywhere far more frendly to he rebels than to the Spanish troops. They give the former all the supplies and information they can, while they studiously withhold both from the Spaniards, and seem to delight in nisleading and betraying them. As for arms and ammuntion, the rebels are about as well supplied with them as are the Spanish troops themselves. The Marshal supposes they get them from the United States, despite the facts that they do not hold a single port and that the island is watched and guarded by a fleet of forty-four vessels. It is, in fact, perfectly evident that the Span-

ish Government has blundered politically far worse than its foremost general has in miltary matters. From the beginning it has misjuged, and it still persists in misjudging, the insurrection. It regards it as a mere uprising of marauders, chiefly ignorant negroes, and as tevoid of support among the better classes of tuban people. The fact is, as Marshal Camps now sees and tells the wilfully blind Govenment, that it is a serious insurrection of the Cuban people, led and participated in by white men, and even by creoles, as well as by negroes and commanding general public sympathy. It is vastly more serious than the rebellion of twenty-odd years ago, because since that time there has been a tremendous growth of automo- having produced three persons now prominent in mist feeling in Cuba. Fully nine-tenths of the public view, namely, Secretary Oiney, Miss Clara creole population now belong to some Home native of that town. Rule, Reform, Separatist or Autonomist party, and if they do not actively aid the insurrection lelphia the other day about his life before his conthey sympathize with it far more than with the Spanish Government.

And now what? The great soldier-statesman, who restored the Bourbons to the throne of Spain and has for many years been the chief bulwark of the dynasty, has falled. He has had 115,000 men at his disposal, and spent more than \$60,000,000, and yet has failed, and has been recalled. Who else can hope to succeed? Certainly no one, on the same lines that Campos followed. If there be a change of polley, and ruthless butchery be resorted to, as of old, the experiment will be most dangerous, probably disastrous. It will be a game at which two can play, and which a third will scarcely regard with

The motto of numerous United States Senators seems to be: "In time of peace prepare for war-by passing mischievous resolutions."

The Brooklyn trolley companies, when they run up against the courts, find now and then that they are not all-powerful. A wholesome decision has just been rendered by Judge Clement, of the City Court, in the case of a collision caused by a trolley repair wagon driven at the rate of twelve miles an hour, in which a large verdict was given against the company. The latter has assumed that in making repairs to its lines it had the same right to drive fast that fire engines and ambulances have. Of course it will regard as revolutionary the doctrine laid down by the Judge, that "the driver of a wagon used by a railroad company has the same rights as the driver of a wagon used by an individual-

Sheriff Tamsen evidently thinks that he deserves to be pitied. Probably he does, but this

no more and no less."

Tammany's dinner to Croker before he goes to Europe, possibly for good, bids fair to be the most solurging and spectacular banquet which the Wigwam has ever given. It will outshine any dog feast ever spread by the Ogalialies or the Shoshones or the Kickapoos on any tribal occasion, and the war whoops will be louder and the consumption of firewater equally profuse and unstinted. Croker is really the epitome of the in the eyes of a multitude whose honest but ig- organization and has reached the goal to which all Tammanvites aspire. He is rich and has made all his money out of politics in ways which he will not explain and can so far only be guessed at He has been an out-and-out boss, ruling the whole roast since he came into power, handling all the funds that came in without accounting to anybody, and has in these particulars filustrated the highest Tammany conception of beatitude. Before he became responsible for it, Tammany had earned the distinction of being the most infamous political organization in history. It was worse than ever onder his control, and, even in its ruin, when he is deserting it as a rat deserts a sinking ship, it has put off nothing of its old character. The man and the machine are worthy of each other, and it is quite appropriate that the incident of their separation, whether it be permanent or otherwise, should be made the occasion of the biggest and noisiest "feed" known to either of them.

> Thus far the Morrison boom has not developed enough strength to make us afraid that Ben Cable won't be able to hold it.

> If the chaplains of legislative bodies continue to mix foreign and domestic politics with their Washington and Albany, it may not be amiss to have a form of prayer prescribed for them which will not give offence to distant nations or needlessly embarrass the home administration. A good many people think that the chaplain's office misnt with advantage be abolished altogether, a theory which gains support every time one of them makes a fool of himself. That has occurred with considerable frequency of late, as some of them have been admonisted on good secular authority. Whether it will modify the form and scope of their future supplications remains to be seen, but if not, some statutory limitation of their privileges in this particular may not be out of order. If Mayor Strong pursues far enough his in-

> quiries into the validity of the Huckleberry charter, and the details connected with it, it may become superfluous for Croker to tell "where he got it" and clip the blossom of one somewhat umbrageous Presidential possibility.

Another big estate tied up in chancery, this time amounting to \$85,060,000 more or less, puts in a claim to the attention of the transatlantic representatives of the Meyer family, and some of them are going to England to see about it. The number of persons in the Western Hemisphere bearing that name has never been computed, but it is known to be considerable, and if it were equally divided among them even so large a sum as the one named would not make them more than reasonably well off. Perhaps it would not wen do that, and if the European and Asiatic bearers of the widely diffused cognomen came in for a share, as they would all try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do, the apportionment would be so small try to do.

as hardly to justify the expense of proving the and distributing it. There is besides this a probability that there is no such estate in exist. ence and never has been. A good many vision. ary hoards of the sort have been heard of and believed in by transatiantic claimants first and last, and though no end of time and money has been spent in hunting for them, they have never yet recovered a plastre or got on the trail of an authentic one, and the prospect of their doing so is too remote to be counted on as an asset of any kind. Still new estates and claimants are sure to turn up as long as any fools, dreamen and lawyers are left in the world, the latter be ing the only ones to reap any benefit from the Illusion.

PERSONAL.

John James Piatt, the poet, is employed in Washington Postoflice.

The Russian exiles in London will appeal to the public to contribute to a fund for the support of Mme. Stepniak, the widow of Sergius Stepniak, who has been left in straitened circumstances.

The All Around Dickens Club, of Boston, will give a reception on February 7, to commemo

Some one in Washington recalls a story of Henry Labouchere when he was an attaché of the British Legation in Washington. One day he was sitting in his office, when a rather noisy individual came in and asked to see the Minister. "You can't see him. He's gone out. You must see me." "I don't want to see you; I want to see the boss of the ranch," said the noisy individual. "All right," replied Labouchere, going on with his writing. "Take a chair." The visitor sat and waited for an hour. Then, with several picturesque extracts from profane history, he inquired how long the boss would be gone. "I should think about six weeks," replied Labouchere, carelessly. "You see, he has just sailed for Englaud."

Dr. Lyman Abbott will lecture on "The Rival Queens" in Harrisburg, Penn., on January 28.

When James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, recently visited Greenfield, Ind., his home town, the citizens gave him a public reception.

The Alumni Association of Girard College, Philadelphia, has decided to present to the city a status of Stephen Girard, the founder of the college, to be placed on the City Hall Plaza, and to cost not less than \$10,000. A circular has been issued, in which must cover the expense of the foundations, grants pelestal and bronze figure, set in position and finished. It is assumed that the figure will be about nine feet high, the pedestal and accessories to be designed in keeping therewith." it is stated that "the sum determined as the cost

The quiet but beautiful town of Oxford, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, claims the honor of

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, told a story in Phileersion, when a boy of seventeen. He said that hile he was a pretty bad boy in his unregenerate mys, deep in the follies and errors of the world. the broke so far away from his early re-tious training as to forset to say his prayers tery night. "I used to sleep with my brother," heald, "and if either one of us happened to jump the bed without first getting on his knees, the oner would swear at him vigorously and kick him of on the floor." never broke so far away from his early re-

majority of the Episcopal dioceses have given thir consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Sateree, of this city, as Bishop of Washington,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is a Grious and interesting coincidence that thesteamerSt. Paul should have gone ashore on St.

Crimsonbea.-What's the matter with young Huggins?
Yeast—I undrstand he has lost his heart.
'Is that all! He makes as much fuss as if it was
his collar-buttq!"—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The Syracus Standard" tells of an amusing correspondence the recently took place between Wisconsin farm- and a local boller firm. The farmer wrote as illows:

"Dere Sirs I have 1,000 akers of trees that I want cut. Im sore butim willing to pay too hundred dolers fer an ensitthat will do my work," and he went on to explain ust what sort of an engine he wanted. The boiler firm saw-hat the engine necessary to

accomplish the devastion of his virginal forest would cost \$3,900, and hey informed him to this offect. A week passed and thenhe following pithy epistle came from the Wisconsin bods:

"Dere Sirs what in h-1 and I want of an engin or biler if I hed \$3,000?" At a meeting of Friends fim Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware held bently in Philadelphia

it was decided to send a petion to the President of the United States and the to houses of Congress impressing upon them the duy of using every orable means to avert warbetween the United AN INCORRIGIBL CASE

They say you were not in socie's swim,
Oh, Benjamin Franklin, for sime!
That your family creat was a life too dim
To delight a "Colonial Dame."
You couldn't have rolled up thos trousers so short
When London was spattered wh dew:
And you kept on your hat when keented at CourteHence, Benjamin Franklin, go !

And even if now you were given shance
Would you do the right thing angray
Yourself as you should; send a msocled glance
Over a mountainous mass of boutet?
Nay, nay; such reform 'twere too uch to expect.
We know very well what you'd da'
'Midst your books you would smile,hough cotilions
were wrecked—
Hence, Benjamin Franklin, go to!

They say that in letters you did a gry work;
That proverbs and such things you sined;
That duty's command you were ner known to
shirk;

shirk;
That you ranked as humanity's friet.
But never a writer of history quotes
You as author of fine billets doux;
And your paper contained no "Society otes"—
Hence, Benjamin Franklin, go to!
—(Washirton Star. Henri Moisson recently exhibited at le French

Academy of Sciences a black diamond , large as a man's fist, which is valued at about 40,000. is said to be the largest black diamond or found. and was picked up in Brazil by a mine working in private grounds. It weighed 3,000 cats, or about twice as much as the largest ston of the kind hitherto discovered. Within a she time after its discovery, about five months agoit lost nineteen grammes of its weight, evidently y the evaporation of water contained in it, but th loss has now ceased. Its crystalline form is early perfect, resembling that of the artificial blac diamonds formed by the crystallization of carly in silver crucibles.

Satisfactorily Explained.—"Well, of all thempudence! Asking me to help you because on have three wives to support!"
"They don't belong to me, mister; nothin' of me sort. They belong to me son-in-laws."—(indianolls Journal.

The London correspondent of "The Philadelph Ledger" says: "It is a curious commentary up the instability of human affairs that the forms owner of the entire city of Johannesburg now lies confirmed invalid in the workhouse infirmary of the quaint old market town of Guildford in Surrey The old man seems to have had a most remarkable career. He was in the service of the East India Company, fought in the Crimea, was seriously wounded at Sebastopol, and afterward passes through the Indian mutiny. He then went to South Africa, where he fought against the Zulus and the Boers before the Transvaal was made over to them. He bought for £250, his accumulated savings, over 15,000 acres of land near the source of the Limpopo where he made up his mind to ultimately settle But war broke out, he took up arms against the Boers and formed one of the party who held Pre-toria against them. In 1880, when the Republic was declared, he refused to accept service under President Krüger, and the consequence was that his land, upon a portion of which the Transvasi city of Johannesburg now stands, was forfeited Thus the old man who lies dying without a penny in the world just escaped being rich beyond the